

NEAREST TO ROYALTY--NEW AMERICAN DUCHESS OF CROY

How Other American Girls Marrying Titles Have Ranked in Nearness to Royalty—A New Orleans Girl Who Once Actually Occupied a Throne—A Baltimore Girl Whose Titled Husband Became a King.

By JOHN ELFRITH WATKINS.
Washington, D. C.

THAT Miss Nancy Leishman, who just wed the young Duke of Croy, "has come nearer to marrying a real member of European royalty than any other American girl," has just been published far and wide in the news dispatches.

Charles, the thirteenth Duke of Croy, who came of age only last April, is head of one of the oldest families in Europe. As sovereign Duke of Dalmatia, in Westphalia, he is a member of the so-called "high German nobility." He has his own exclusive house laws, and is not subject to any ordinary jurisdiction. His title, Duke of Croy, dates back to 1768, when it was conferred upon the head of the house. And that the house of Croy is the indisputable equal of Europe's reigning dynasties was fully recognized last year when the young duke's sister, Princess Isabella, was accepted as upon full terms of royal equality with her husband, Prince Franz, son of the prince regent of Bavaria.

Indeed, the Duke of Croy is nearly related to many of the royal families of the Old World. For example, there is his maternal aunt, who is the wife of the Archduke Frederick of Austria, and the sister-in-law of Dowager Queen Marie Christine of Spain. And the young Duchess of Croy is also related by marriage to some of the nobility of Europe, her elder sister, Martha, being the widowed Countess de Gontaut-Biron. This has the opulent John G. A. Leishman, former president of the Carnegie Steel Company, and our former envoy to Switzerland, Turkey, Italy and Berlin, married two of his daughters to Europeans of title.

May He Called Morgannath. But already it is loud in arising upon the marital horizon of our latest American duchess. Thus far it is but a cloud of doubt, for it is only rumored that when the test is made the haughty courts of Berlin and Vienna will recognize the former Nancy Leishman as only the morganatic wife of his grace of Croy. And this decision, it is said, will be based upon a precedent established by none other than the young duke himself, who when a minor, took, through his guardian, legal action which debarred his cousin, Prince Philip of Croy, from conferring the rank of duchess upon his English wife, the former Elizabeth Mary Parrell. But even should the imperial courts of proud Kaiser William and old Franz Josef refuse to fully recognize this marriage, it will still be fully sanctioned in France, where the dukedom originated and which no longer meddles with noble titles, because they are no longer under governmental jurisdiction. Hence, the former Nancy Leishman will be the French Duchess of Croy, whether a Westphalian royalty or not.

But despite what has been widely said about Miss Leishman's "coming nearer to marrying a real member of European royalty than any other American girl," that is that two other of our daughters have even nearer to this claim to fame. That same Albert Honoré Charles, Prince of Monaco, who lately toured America and who last month called upon President Wilson at the White House, married in 1910 the widowed Duchess de Richelieu, who was an American girl, Marguerite Alice Heine, daughter of Michel Heine, a retired New Orleans banker and a cousin of the not so famous Heine. This Michel Heine at the time of his daughter's marriage to the prince was living in Paris. He was a Christianized Jew and very wealthy. His daughter had embraced Catholicism, and was the first Jewish blood to inherit the throne of Monaco. The prince is the absolute ruler. His subjects have



Princess de Sagan (nee Anna Gould).



Duke and Duchess of Croy.



Duchess of Marlborough.



Princess of Monaco, nee Marguerite Heine.



Duchess of Manchester (formerly Helene Zimmerman).



Prince and Princess Cantacuzene.

prince, as she was also the first American girl contracting such a union. The Duchess de Richelieu was the prince's second wife, his first marriage, with Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, only daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, having been annulled.

His Rule Absolute. So the one-time Marguerite Alice Heine attained to the distinction of being the first American woman ever recognized as the legitimate consort of an independent reigning sovereign, despite the fact that Monaco is a petty principality, whose confines extend little beyond the great gambling Mecca of Monte Carlo, the prince is the absolute ruler. His subjects have

not so much as a parliament, and he is advised only by a small council of state, the members of which are appointed by himself, as are even the municipal authorities. His American wife bore the full royal title of his prince, but after thirteen years their marriage ended in a divorce, and Prince Louis, the present heir to the throne, is the child of the prince's first wife.

There was once an American girl who could rightfully say that she was the wife of a full-fledged king. In colonial days there emigrated from Ulster to America a lad who pushed his way in business until he owned a line of clipper ships and the distinction of being one of the wealthiest citizens of Maryland. This William Patterson lived in Baltimore, where, at a ball at the house of Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence, his daughter, in 1803, met Captain Jerome Bonaparte of the French navy, young brother of the Emperor Napoleon. They fell in love, and her father, foreseeing the unpleasantness which would result from their marriage, sent Miss Patterson into Virginia. But the pair contrived to correspond and later to wed, when Jerome was only nineteen. All legal formalities were carefully complied with, the wedding contract being drawn up by Alexander Dallas, afterward Secretary of the Treasury. The vice-consul of France, the Mayor of Baltimore, and many other dignitaries witnessed the ceremony solemnized by Archbishop Carroll.

But Napoleon on hearing of the union arose in his wrath and warned Jerome not to bring to France the "young person" he had married. Nevertheless, shortly after a year following their marriage, Jerome and his wife sailed on one of her father's ships, but on reaching Lisbon found a French frigate stationed there to prevent her landing.

Now Jerome hurried to Paris to plead with the odorous Emperor, and his wife went on to England, where a son was born to them. After the Pope had refused him a divorce for the pair Napoleon had the French Council of State pass a decree of divorce, to which Jerome weakly yielded, and as a reward for his deserting his bride the Emperor created him admiral general and prince of the empire. Next he was declared successor to the throne in the event of Napoleon having no male heir, and soon after that was created King of Westphalia, whose throne the former Elizabeth Patterson was entitled to share with him, in the eyes of the church, as well as in the opinion of right-thinking people. But upon becoming King of Westphalia he married Catherine Frederica, Princess of Wurtemberg, and added insult to the injury heaped upon his American bride by taking steps to forbid her son's using the name of Bonaparte, which right was nevertheless confirmed by the French Council of State, during the reign of the third Napoleon. From her son have descended the Bonapartes of Baltimore, including President Roosevelt's Attorney-General.

In recent years an American girl has sat upon an Old World throne, but it was a vicarious one. This was the beautiful Mary Elizabeth Leiter, daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, a retired merchant of Washington. After her marriage to Lord Curzon of England he was appointed Viceroy of India, and they lived there in royal state, rivaling the grandeur which adorns many royal courts.

Of the dozen and more of our women who have become princesses to date,

none have ranked as high as some of our duchesses. Thus neither Anna Gould, in her role of Princess de Sagan, nor any of the other American women who have married French princesses are officially recognized in France as royal personages, their titles having officially disappeared after the French Revolution.

Husbands of other American princesses belong only to the "mediatized" or formerly reigning houses of Germany, whose thrones, crowns and scepters were confiscated by Napoleon Bonaparte, although the congress of Vienna, by way of a bribe, allowed them to retain their empty rank and titles.

Last and least are our American princesses whose husbands bear title in Slavic countries like Russia, where the rank of prince is one of the least, being about equal to that of count or baron in other countries, or some of those belonging to royalty and the nobility, and those going with ancient estates, even when purchased by foreigners. But in Italy, as well as in some other Continental European countries, one may be a duke and yet of higher rank than a prince of ancient lineage.

Yankee Princess of Italy. Thus if the full Westphalian status

of the Duchess of Croy is sustained in Germany and Austria she will rank far above three other American women who can, or could, boast of being Italian princesses. For example, there is Miss Elizabeth Hickson Field, of New York, who married Prince Salvatore Brancaccio, whose title dates back to 1391, and who also bears the Spanish title Duke of Lustra. This prince was a prime favorite with the late King Humbert, and an attack of his court, while the American princess used to be lady-in-waiting to Queen Margherita.

Another American princess in Italy was Miss Josephine Mary Curtis, daughter of Joseph Davis Beers Curtis, of New York, who, at Paris, in 1885, became the third wife of Don Emanuele, Prince of Isopoli and of Poggio-Suasa, an Italian deputy, who was also Duke of Camporeale, a painter, and Duke of Aldragna, married a New York divorcee, Mrs. Thomas Kingsland, who had been Miss Florence Blinney, daughter of John Blinney, of Burlington, N. J. In which city the American girl became the Princess Camporeale. This prince's family as far back as a fourteenth century migrated from Bologna to Sicily, where they have since been established.

Among the other American princesses was Miss Evelyn Julia Bryant Mackay, stepdaughter of John W. Mackay, who, at Paris, in 1885, married Prince Colonna di Galatro, a Spanish scion, whose abuse and brutality caused her to leave him and live afterward with her mother. In London, keeping her three children with her, about this time Miss Clara, daughter of Collis P. Huntington, married Prince Hatfield of Germany, and Miss Winaretta Singer, another American girl, married a Prince de Saxe-Montbellard.

Then in 1892 Miss Florence Hazard, daughter of E. C. Hazard, a millionaire catnip manufacturer of Shrewsbury, N. J., married Prince Francis Auersperg, who had been a poor physician in New York, and this international marriage might, so far as rank is concerned, have been one of the most brilliant yet made by an American girl, since this prince belonged to one of those mediatized, or formerly reigning houses of Germany, rather than to the mere nobility. But because of his marriage, he was obliged by his family to resign all of his rights and prerogatives as a member of a mediatized house, and to descend to the rank of the ordinary nobility, as in the case of the mediatized Count Pappenheim, whose countless, now divorced, was a Miss Wheeler, of New York. Princess Auersperg also left her husband after a short and stormy marriage life.

Our Princess Kluge. The next American princess entered upon the page of history was the wealthy, but ill-fated Clara Ward, of Detroit, who, in 1890, married the Prince de Chimay of the old French house of that name, and who, after living with him five years, spending \$300,000 in repairing his estates and bearing him two children, ran away with Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician who has lately been disfigured in this country. The prince, who has been described in the American prints as of irreproachable conduct, obtained a divorce in 1897, after which the ex-princess had the noble Chimay crest tattooed upon her arm and then distributed photographs of herself adorned in this manner. The court gave the prince the custody of her children. She was only in her teens when she married him. Our only other French princess is Anna Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, who some years ago divorced Count Boni de Castellane and

afterward married his cousin, Prince Helle de Sagan, whose mother, the former princess, was leader of the Paris smart set, into which the former Countess de Castellane was ambitious to enter.

Two American women have become Russian princesses, this rank, however, as explained, being near the bottom of the list of titled Russians. One of these is Julia Dent Grant, granddaughter of President Grant, who married Prince Michael Cantacuzene, of the Russian Imperial Guards, and the other is Amelia Rives, the Virginia girl who became famous for writing "The Quick and the Dead." She first married John Armstrong Chandler, who after their divorce was adjudged insane in New York State, and who has lately appeared before the courts and had his name changed to Chaloner. Twelve years ago she married the Russian Prince Troubetzkoy, a painter, who has since maintained a studio in this country.

Fourteen American Duchesses. The former Miss Leishman became the fifteenth American duchess, a higher rank than any of our native princesses, except the Princess of Monaco, have been the four American women who have become duchesses of the skin look fresh and glowing. The first American Duchess of Marlborough was Mrs. Hammersley, stepmother of the present duke. She is said to have inherited \$1,000,000 and to have spent more than \$1,000,000 upon her palace, Bleinheim. After his death she married Lord William Bessford and en-

deavored to retain the title of duchess, but Queen Victoria insisted that she drop it and rest content with that of "Lady" Bessford. The young duke, as we better remember, emulated his father and married an American heiress, Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, the New York multimillionaire. The young duchess's legal separation from her overbearing husband is fresh in the public memory. Early in her married life it was said to be her ambition to eventually wed one of her children to one of King Edward's grandchildren.

The last two Duchesses of Manchester have also been American women, the former having been Consuelo Yznaga, daughter of Antonio Yznaga, of Havenswood, La., who had married a Vanderbilt. And, oddly enough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, who married the Duke of Marlborough, was named for the kinswoman Consuelo Yznaga, who married the Duke of Manchester.

The latter duke was reckoned among the poorest dukes of England, but he had an enviable social position, and his American wife soon became favored friend of the present Queen. The young duke a few years back married Helene, daughter of Eugene Zimmermann, who rose from petty officer to lieutenant commander in our navy during the Civil War, and later to president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Duke Married Two Americans. A duke who has married two American women is His Grace de Dino, who, as the French Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, first wedded Miss Beesie Curtis, daughter of Joseph Davis Beers Curtis, of New York. This marriage, which occurred at Nice, was away back in 1887, and was one of our first international alliances to stir the fashionable world. Had they remained wedded, she would have become a duchess, but they were divorced, and not until after the separation did he fall heir to the title of Duc de Dino. Then he made a duchess of Mrs. Adele Livingston-Sampson, daughter of Joseph Sampson, of New York, and divorced wife of Frederick Livingston. His first wife has called herself the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, and has spent her winters in New York. She is a sister of Miss Josephine Curtis, who became the Italian Princess of Ruspoli and of Poggio-Suasa.

Two members of the multimillionaire Singer family, the same which produced the Prince of Saxe-Montbellard, mentioned above, have become duchesses. There were Mrs. Isaac Singer, who married the Duke of Camposelle, and Miss Isabella Singer, who wedded the Duc de Lezeaux.

Other American duchesses not to be forgotten are Miss Mathilde Davis, who married the Duke of Saxe-Montleir; Miss Mary E. Forbes, wife of the Duke de Chaboul-Perlin, and Miss Lowry, daughter of Archibald Lowry, of Washington, who, before he was a young attaché of the Spanish legation in Washington, fell in love with and later married the Duke of Arco, who directly following our war with Spain, served as Spanish minister to the United States. This marriage has been a happy one, like that of Mattie Mitchell, daughter of the ill-fated United States Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who married the Duc de Rochefortcauld.

French Titles Hooted. Miss Mary Gosselin's becoming the Duchess of Roxburgh is fresher in the mind of the American reader, as is Miss Helen Morton's (daughter of the late Vice-President) becoming the Duchess de Valencay. Her husband, a brother of Archibald Lowry, second husband of Helene de Sagan, second husband of Perigord, was Count de Perigord in London in 1901. Some obtained from her in-law \$542,672 to purchase the Chateau de Valencay, the possession of which bestrode upon him the title of Duc de Valencay. Condition that the money should be held in his daughter's name, and a stipulation increased the family of his son-in-law. A separation followed, the French duchess applied to the courts for a dissolution of the legal bond.

The next American girl to become a duchess had also a sad climax to her marriage. This was Miss Shonts, daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission. But a few weeks after her marriage to the French Duc de Chaulnes the latter suddenly dropped dead in Paris.

The curse which has hung over French aristocrats since the days of Louis the Grand is still a spare the American heiress. It is questionable whether they are worth striving for, considering that many of them are the old nobles' many of their servants and other spurious persons rose to claim them; that since then, to assume any one has been able to assume the title of a duchess or princess—without provoking the fiercest interference of the government. (Copyright, 1913, by John Elfrith Watkins.)

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"Seeing the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in one of the magazines I sent for a sample. At night I would put the Cuticura Ointment on my face and back and I was pleased with the results. I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I am glad to be able to say that I am entirely cured of pimples." (Signed) Jno. O. Darlington, Jan. 25, 1913.

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The Home Beauty Parlor

by Betty Dean

Andrey: In those party days of short sleeves and low necks, it is hardly possible to wear a face powder or talcum which will not show. The best way out of the dilemma is to get a couple of ounces of cream in a 1-2 pint bottle of water, add two teaspoonfuls of glycerine. This is a splendid lotion for making the skin look fresh and glowing. It will not rub off like loose powder, and has a protecting effect on the skin of fading effect. It is very economical, too. For a face wrinkle remover see answer to Miss Hazel.

Miss Helen L. Weak eyes are not only a drawback to looks, but neglecting them often leads to serious eye trouble. I make an eye tonic by dissolving an ounce of crystals in a pint of water. A few drops of this in each eye every day will strengthen your eyes and make them sparkling and brilliant. You do not say whether or not you wear glasses, but in any case this tonic is an inexpensive tonic, will prove soothing and helpful as well as beautifying.

Miss Meadows: Your unhealthy hair seems to indicate that the hair follicles secrete too much oil, and this will lead to dandruff and other hair troubles. You are wise to take it in time. I strongly advise the use of the invaluable catnip for a shampoo. Get a package at the drug store and add half pint of cold water. Hair specialists agree that a good quality hair tonic such as this destroys dandruff, germs and prevents the sticky, matted condition of the hair.

Phyllis Lee: Yes, there is always the danger of increasing flesh too fast when you once begin to take it on. Perhaps it would be well to begin reducing now before you feel the fat burden. Try this simple remedy—it will require no dieting or special exercises beyond sensible living. Get a ounce of anise and dissolve it in 1-2 pints water. Take a tablespoonful before meals. It will work rapidly, is

not disagreeable, and you will experience no bad effects.

Miss Hazel: The person who guessed you to be older than you are is doubtless induced by those crow's feet which you say are creeping about your eyes. Let me repeat the formula that I have given in this column. Mix an ounce of alcohol in a half pint of cold water, add two teaspoonfuls of glycerine, and shake well. Apply this mixture to the skin of the face every day, and after the wrinkles are erased, the skin will stay firm because this fine preparation puts healthy strength into the tissues by aiding the natural methods of flesh and skin construction.

Donna Bella: You are right—"rate" must go, and it is a good thing. It is not only unnecessary, but unhealthy. Get rid of the head with false hair, nets, veils, etc. Better than all these is a good healthy head of hair, which you can have easily, obtain at small expense. Twice a week rub the hair a tonic made by dissolving one ounce of anise in a half pint of cold water. Hair specialists agree that a good quality hair tonic such as this destroys dandruff, germs and prevents the sticky, matted condition of the hair.

Alice H.: I have often given the formula for a greasiness cream jelly. It is a great skin tonic. I give you the formula again to-day in answer to Miss Hazel.

Peachontas: That dark, muddy look to your complexion may have nothing to do with any skin trouble. From what you say I fancy you are only the year and would advise you to use this tonic for the next few weeks. Dissolve an ounce of anise in a half pint of cold water, add one-half cup of sugar and enough hot water to make a quart. Take a tablespoonful before each meal. The expense of this is slight and there is no remedy known to me more effective than this old-fashioned tonic. After all, you know, health is beauty.

Betty Dean's Beauty Book, 35—Advertisement.